## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY

Czechoslovakia

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SUBJECT

Reorganization of the Czech Economy

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## THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- A law issued by the Czech government during the second half of 1949 and valid as of 1 January 1950 reorganizes Czech economy on the following basis: 25X1
  - a. Every factory is organized into independent sections or shops under a chief who shares the profits and losses of his division. The accounts of each section are handled individually so that production, expenditures, profits and loss can be more closely determined and controlled. Accounts are handled on the basis of a two-week period. Each section has busines, dealings with other sections of the factory as an independent unit. Or y the sales and purchasing departments have contacts outside the factory,
  - Wages of production employees are paid on the basis of piecework in order to increase production and individual responsibility of the workers. In August 1950 a law was issued dealing with the jurisdiction of the factory management and restricting the powers of the workers' committees (savodni
  - This type of organization has been practised for some time by Bata (Svit), and is to be copied by all sectors of the Czech economy according to ar order issued by the USSR at the economic conference in Moscow in April 1949. In order to train the workers for the change, courses are being conducted throughout Czechoslovakia on new calculating methods (kalkolacni methody), the new system of organization and bookkeeping. The advantages of such a system include closer control of production rate and quality, and an increase in worker efficiency. It depends on workers who are free and willing to assume responsibility for their cun production and capable of determining solely on the basis of cofessional experience the best means of achieving the desired results. In addition, the establishment of rigid quotas requires the accessibility of any materials and efficient machinery. Finally, each worker must be responsible to a section onief and his output accurately measured.
  - These requisites do not exist in most Czech industries. Political criteri. interfere with the workers' independent establishment on work methods and rates of production; raw materials, many of which must be imported, are not always at hand when needed; much of the machinery is old and not dependable; in soe factories, workers must be attached to more than one production section and the accounting machinery is insufficient for the load which it must as: 10. In many industries, piecework is not practical.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

4. These difficulties have caused serious losses in production since the reorganization was instituted. In the first eight months of 1950, the loss in nationalized enterprises is estimated at about two billion crowns. The government, warned by leading economists of the effects of the continuation of this method of organization under the circumstances, states that it is impossible to take any action to change it.

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